ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1895.

VOLUME XLIII--NUMBER 202.

A LOST CAUSE.

The Cubau Insurgents Lose Their Greatest Leaders.

REBELLION PRACTICALLY ENDED

Macso Taken Prisoner and Crom bot Killed in Battle

BLOODY BATTLE AT PALMARITA

Thought by Both Sides to Have De cided the Fate of the Revolutionists-Macco Captured and His End A Foregone Conclusion-After a Mock Trial He Will be Strangled. The Ablest Leader of the Cause of the Cubans-Arrival of General Campos, the Peacemaker.

HAVANA, April 15 .- Maceo is captured and Cuba's last hope is gone. Crombet has been killed. Without these two leaders all is chaos in the insurgent ranks, and liberty's most ardent friends simit that the Cuban cause is lost. The Spanish authorities are posting bulletins and the royalists in Havana are celebrating the ending of the revolution. Without Crombet and Maceo there can be no real war. On Saturday the Cuban army and the Spanish soldiers met at Palmarito. The rebel forces numbered 2,000 men, while that of the Spaniards 3,000. A desperate battle followed, and, according to official reports, lasted two hours; at the end of that time the rebels retreated, were pursued by the Spaniards and Maceo captured. His private secretary was also taken, and all the personal and private papers of General Maceo were confiscated. The battle was a hard fought one, and the insurgents battled desperately against odds. The Spanish soldiers resisted with remarkable courage the onslaught of the rebels. In the battle, a hand to hand conflict, a number of Cuban officers, one of whom was a colonel, were killed. sued by the Spaniards and Maceo cap

MACEO'S PATE

Maceo was a leader of the rebel forces with Gomez during the last revolution. Though but a youth, he schieved con siderable distinction. At the outbreak of this revolution Maceo landed at Baracoa March 31. With him were the following officers of the rebel army: Brigadier-General Flor Crombet, e.Gen. Jose E. Maceo, Col. Augustine Celreco, Col. Patrice Corona, Frank Agramonte, Fedro Duyerear. Jose Marti. Juan Col. Patrice Corona, Frank Agramonte, Fedro Duvergar, Jose Marti, Junn Jostiser, Joaquin Sanchez, Jorge Es-trada, Adolfo Pena, Eomingo Guzman, Jose Palacin, Jesus Maria Santana, Alberto Boy, Luis Garrinel, Manuel Ganda, Juan Limonta, Isidoro Norioga, J. L. Jarvey, Silverio Sanchez and Luis Soler.

Maceo's fate is known in advance Maceo s late is known in advance. It would be far better for him if he had been killed, as was Crombet, than to be brought here to Havana and put in Old Morro castle's gloomy prison. He will be kept there for some time, and then,

bossibly, he will be given a mock trial. It is certain he will be garroted.

"We have no need of Campos and his troops now." said a Spanish officer, when he heard of Macco's capture and Crombet's death.

CALLAJA GRATIFIED.

Consul General Williams is preparing for an early departure and Vice-Consul Springer assumes the duties of the office at once. Callaja, captain general of Cuba, who is in supreme authority un-til the arrival of Campos, who, by royal proclamation, is commander whenever he lands, was seen at the captain-gen-eral's palace, and was asked if the news of the capture of Macco was true. He confirmed the news and added that all of the filibustering was nearing an end. Callaja seems highly gratified that the

revolution has been put down without the aid of Campos' troops.

"When the Americans see how easily we can crush out the rebels here in the island without the aid of home troops, or with only a low of them see troops, or with only a few of them, you will realize that the amount of anarchistic sentiment in this land has been exaggerated," said Calleja. "Tell your jeeple," he added, "that Cuba is loyal to Spain, and that Spain has never oppressed the island as represented."

Resuming the discussion of the battle of Paimarite, Calleja said that he had discussion for matter the can-discal information concerning the canly a few of them, you

information concerning the capture of Maceo and the killing of Briga-dier-General Flor Crombet. He also had news that the Spanish loss was lit-ile, while the robels have met with overwashing deleat.

"THE PEACEMAKER."

General Martinez Campos, who arrived at Porto Rico on Thursday last, sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Giantamo, Caba. The general met with an onthusiastic reception at Porto Rice and was acclaimed by an immense crowd of people as "The Peacemaker." The hopes of the loyalists of the whole

of Cuba are centered on the ar rival here of the great Spanish general who once before pacified the island after

who once before pacined the same along rebellion.
A dispatch received from Gibara announces that a detachment of troops commanded by Captain Aguilar, has defeated a body of 160 insurgents under Miro at Falma. Six of the insurgents were killed and several wounded.

The News Confirmed.

TAMPA, FLA., April 15,-An official telegram to the Spanish vice consul here announces the battle of Palmerita,

here announces the battle of Palmerita, at which General Flor Crombert and a Cuban colonel were killed. Two commanders, Macoo's secretary and one bentenant were captured. Estrada, author Cromation that arrived that Martin Information that arrived that Martin and Maximo tionez have been in Cubasint days. They landed on the methern coast in the Bay Nipe, province of Holtain. It has been purposely kept quest to be announced simultaneously with the arrival of General Martinez Campos, who landed at Guantamo Saturday.

Found the Sorth Pole

Pants, April 15.-The Figure gives currency to a rumor that Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, has found the north pole and that it is situated on a chain of mountains. It is also that Dr. Nausen planted there the Norwegian flag. The story is regarded as without foundation

PEACE ARRANGED

Between China and Japan-The Terms Decided on by the Europs-A Rumor That the Chinese Emperor Has Abdicated is Discredited.

LONDON, April 16 .- A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says that Li Hung Chang'sson-in-law telegraphs that a peace convention was signed at Shimoneska Monday, by the plenipoten-tlaries of China and Japan. Following are the terms of the convention :

- 1. The independence of Korea. 2. That Japan retains the places she
- has conquered. 3. That Japan shall also retain the
- territory east of Lie River.
- 4. That the island of Formesa be coded permanently to Japan.
- 5. The payment of an indemnity of \$100,000,000.

6. An offensive and defensive alliance.
A dispatch from Shanchai to a news
agent here says that a proclamation
bearing the emperor's name has been issued describing the empire as finished and asserting that he is unable to gov-ern any longer and that the officials he

ern any longer and that the officials he trusted are corrupt.

It is added that the proclamation has caused great excitement and that there are signs of rebellion. The document, however, is said to be the work of the secret societies.

A Washington dispatch says: Little doubt is felt at the state department that the proclamation posted in Shanghai announcing that the Chinese empire is finished is really the work of the secret societies, for there is no record in history of the voluntary abdication of a Chinese emperor. It is said that these secret societies, aimed at the existence Chinese emperor. It is said that these secret societies, aimed at the existence of the present dynasty, are numerically strong in the central provinces, and it is apprehended that upon the conclusion of peace their ranks will be swelled by the disbanded soldiers influenced by the hunan or war party, and that sporadic revolutionary movements may be expected in various parts of the country.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY FLOODED

Most Destructive Freshet Since 1862-11usiness Practically Suspended.

Springfield, Mass., April 15.-The Connecticut Valley has been the scene of a flood of greater magnitude than has visited this section since 1862. The most damage was done at Bellows Falls. Vt. Here the Connecticut river is very Vt. Here the Connecticut river is very narrow. An old railroad bridge was swep away this afternoon and there has been great danger of the Boston and Maine railroad tunnel being flooded and rendered impassable. The milk are all closed. At Brattleboro, Vt., the river is higher than it has been since 1802. At Turner's Falls the water has overflowed the banks of the river to such an extent that many of the milk have been compelled to shut down. The Consolidated railroad tracks are flooded. At Windsor, Vt., the water has risen At Windsor, Vt., the water has risen thirty feet and business is almost en-

tirely suspended.

At North Hampton, Mass., the river is three-quarters of a mile wide, and the water is higher than it has been in thirty years. Over nine feet of water is going over the dam at Holyoke, and many mills have been compelled to shut down because of the floods.

TAMMANY OFFICERS.

The Election For the Ensuing Year-Old Officers Elected.

NEW YORK, April 15 .- The braves of the Society of Tammany of Columbian Order met to-night in the wigwam in Fourteenth street, and elected officers for the ensuing year:

Those elected were as follows:
Sachems, Richard Croker, Hugh J.
Grant, Thomas Feitner, George B. McClellan, Charles Welde, Daniel Sickles,
Patrick Keenau, William Sulzer, W. M.
Solmer, Henry D. Hotelskiss, John H.
Patrick, Augustus W. Peters, and Amos Patrick, Augustus W. Peters and Amor J. Cummings; secretary John B. McGol-brick; treasurer, Peter F. Meyer; sage-more, William H. Dobbs; wiskie, Dan-

more, William ... lel M. Donogan.
The election of the suchens w reorganization of the old organization. Those chosen will meet again some time next week and elect a grand sachem and a scribe. The installation of the new officers will occur two weeks hence.

A Patni Duel.

SELMA, ALA., April 15 .- J. A. Minter and M. A. Dudley, two prominent planters, engaged in a fatal duel at Tylers, eleven miles east of this city, at early hour this morning. Minter an early hour this morning, anter-fired three times and Dudley twice. The last shot fired by Minter took effect in Dudley's bowels. He is fatally wounded. There has been an old feud between the men for several years past.

Mr. Salmon Vindicated.

HAZELTON, PA., April 15 .- A thorough examination of the books and accounts of ex-City Controller Salmon shows that the apparent shortage of \$20,000 in his accounts reported to councils by the new controller is simply a clerical error, and that no deficit exists.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The story that Prince Bismarck is ill

All the idle refineries of the sugar trust will be started up this morning. The President will review the Em ancipation day parade in Washington

A flerce burricane has done great damage to shipping off the coast of Nova Scotia. A special from Upper Sandusky, O.

says that Hon. David Harpster, the well known "wool king," is seriously ill and is not expected to recover. It is said that the Standard Oil Com-

pany will make no return of liability for income tax, and the government will then be required to proceed against the company.

C. W. Bierac, of Lewisburg, W. Va., with W. L. Burke, of Hinton, and R. S. Brown, of Ravonawood, have been appointed cadets at the Naval Academy,

at Annapolis. Severe earthquake shocks have been experienced at Trevise, Forrarandinand Fadina, Italy. At Venice four shocks were felt, causing the inhabit ants to become panic stricken. No damage was done.

THE BI-METALLISTS

Roply to President Cleveland's Financial Letter.

THEY TAKE ISSUE VERY STRONGLY

With Him on the Salient Features of His Document.

THEY SAY ITS NOT AN INFLATION

They Want, But to Pay off Wha They Already Owe-The Favorite Argument of the Fiat Money People Worked Over-Richard P. Bland and Governor Altgeld Give Their Views on the President's Letter Eastern Newspapers Commend His Position-The Controversy Growing Warm.

CHICAGO, April 15,-Mr. W. II. Harvey, chairman of the executive committee of the Bi-metallic League whose headquarters are in Chicago. prepared to-day the following reply to President Cleveland's letter to the Chicago committee of business men:

CHICAGO, April 15, 1895. To His Excellency Grover Cleveland, President Washington, D. C.

Dear Sin:—In reply to your letter addressed to a committee of business men of this city, we wish to say that the committee that waited on you and the persons who attached their names to the patition and some interest of the patition. to the petition such committee pre sented, did not represent a majority of sected, did not represent a majority of the business men and citizens of this city who take a deep interest in the welfare of this republic. They rep-resented that class that owns money and securities payable in money-fixed

We respectfully submit that your letter does not present the true merits of this controversy. You call the atten-tion of farmers and wage-carners to the this controversy. You call the atten-tion of farmers and wage-earners to the fact that rising prices, while enabling them to sell their products and labor at a higher price, will also cause them to pay equally more for what they may purchase, but you neglect to say that your statement is not applicable to debts. With prices coming down regularly and steadily since the demonstization of silver, our merchants, manufacturers silver, our merchants, manufacturers steadily since the demonstration of silver, our merchants, manufacturers and the people generally have been do-ing business on a falling market and so that the time intervening between the purchase of their merchandles or raw material and placing it months after on the market has removed the margin they would otherwise have made. This shrink-age in values, added to the ordinary age in values, added to the ordinary risk and expense of business has led to an ever-increasing volume of debt-to: an ever-increasing volume of debt-to a money lending period, until it has increased, all told, public and private, to about forty billion of dellars, or about two-thirds of the total value of the property in the United States, Money, and those debts payable in money have been stordily increasing in exand those debts payable in money have been stoadily increasing in ex-changeable value with the prop-erty of the people We have constantly pointed the people to the over increasing changeable value of the creditor's dollar and to the reason why it was increasing, but the influence of these creditors have dominated your administration and you insign on such administration and you insist on such a currency as they have established as a sound currency. It means the confiscation of the property of the people by the sale of property under mortgages, judgments and executions.

Is it an injustice to restore prices so that people can exchange their property for a sufficient number of dollars to pay their debts and bring the value of money by demonitization of silver and the establishment of a single gold standard? It is not more money that we want to borrow, but to pay oif what we already owe. The more we borrow the more we must pay, and the annual interest on all our public and private debts is now more than the annual profits of business and production. Where will it end?

Our forefathers fled from Europe and established a government here that they Is it an injustice to restore prices so

established a government here that they might be free from the class legislation of these nations where the masses are howers of wood and drawers of water for the rich and faw who control the law-making power countries that we justly term plutocracies; and yet it is now being seriously insisted upon that we must adopt and continue the most pernicious class legislation that the monarchies of Europe have ever fastened upon their helploss poople. By adopting their policy we have increased the demand for gold and its exchangeable value and all money based thereon, with all other property. We have aided in the adoption of a single metal for primary money, that they can control and cornor—that hewers of wood and drawers of wate that they can control and corner-that they have cornered-and forced you to nave cornered—and forced go to them to get it at their own to sustain the credit of this great and resourceful nation. We submit that this policy should be aban-doned and our mints again thrown open to silver (as they are now to gold) and to silver (as they are now to gotd) and our stock of primary money increased thereby. The gentlemen who visited you, and who politioned you, represent onty one class of our people; we respectfully submit that it was safer that all the people should do the thinking than that any one class should do it for them.

We agree with you that it is time for We agree with you that it is time for the people to reason together, and to that end we respectfully ask you to make it possible for them to get printed copies of the act of 1792 on which our forefathers based our financial system and all subsequent acts, together with the act of 1873 that reversed this former policy and acts, together with the act of 1873 that reversed the former policy and acts subsequent thereto, as well as all statistical and other information of an equal nature that Washington bears theroon. We but express your own opinion as President of the people, when we say that all the people, when we say that all the people and the people of should have the opportunity to invest gate and intelligently pass upon this question, Respectfully, W. H. HARVEY, Chairman Bi-metallic Executive Com-

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER On the Silver Question-Comments by Eastern Newspapers Commend II. Washington, D. C., April 15.—The Evening Star (Ind.), in commenting on the President's letter to the Chicago

committee, ways:
"The President declined the invitation, but, instead of a brief, formal de-

clination, he sent the committee a let-ter that will probably cut some figure as a campaign document—a strong document-and one that must appeal to

every possessor of common sense.
"The President declared in his epistle

"The President declared in his epistle that the need of the hour was plain and simple presentation of the argument in layer of sound money."

New York, April 15,—Following are editorial comments from New York papers upon President Cleveland's letter to Chicago citizens, giving the views of the executive on the financial question:

tion:
The Evening Post (Dem.): Mr.
Cleveland is undoubtedly correct in
maintaining that the silver question
needs only to be argued out before the
people in order to be settled right.
The Evening World (Dem.): The

The Evening World (Dem.): The President has sprung to the front in the cause of agold standard, and at the head of the monied and financial interests of the country, and especially of the east, will battle against silver—per-haps even to the extent of seeking a re-

The Advertiser (Rep.)—Mr. Cleveland has not materially strengthened the cause of sound finance. He cannot be permitted to masquerade as a consistent champion of sound money. In so far as he has opposed the free silver craze, he deserves credit, but it must be re-membered that he has distinctly count-enanced the equally dangerous project of an irredeemable bank currency.

Bosron, Mass., April 15.—The Standard (Rep.) will say: The President certainly does not lack the courage of certainly does not lack the courage of his convictions, and his convictions on the money question have usually been consonant with what we believe to be the best interests of the whole people."

BLAND'S OPINION

Of the President's Auti-Silver Letter-He Says It is Unfortunate for the Dem cratic Party and the Country.

LEBANON, Mo., April 15.—Hon. R. P.

Bland was seen at his home to-day and interviewed relative to President Cloveland's letter. Mr. Bland was shown the salient feature of the President's letter, and said, after perusing it carefully:

"Mr. Cleveland, unfortunately for his "Mr. Cloveland, unfortunately for his party and his country, has from the beginning of his administration drawn the line sharply between the friends of bi-metallism and gold monometallism; in doing so he has forced upon the country a state of affairs that is inteler-

able to the masses of our people.

"Gold monometallism is a stench in the nestrils of the plain people. The gold standard may do for the bendholders and the bankers; the sufferings of the industrial masses consequent upon silver demonetization will not be endured longer without a struggle, the

dured longer without a struggle, the like of which this country has not seen since the late civil war.

"Mr. Cleveland must remember that this crystallization and combination of the gold standard sentiment and methods has brought disaster to the people of all cold standard countries and this of all gold standard countries and this policy is now ruining this country. is this state of things that has made

his administration nation to the masses of the American people.

"Mr. Cleveland's insinuations that the advocates of silver restoration are based on wicked and unpatriotic pur-poses, may do for those whose environments are such as to prevent them from ments are such as to provent them from seeing and knowing the utter poverty and distress that is prevailing among the masses of the people, but those who live in the midst of this distress and see daily that the people are suffering will repel with scorn such insinua-tiones."

GOV. ALTGELD

tiones.

Expresses His Contempt for the Presi-dents Opinion in Characteristic Language.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., April 15 .- Gover nor Altgeld, when asked to-day if he had read President Cleveland's letter on the money question, said;

on the money question, said;

"If it had any other name than that of the President signed to it, nobody would give it any attention. In fact, if I had signed such a document it would be ridiculed allover the country, for its weakness almost excites piety. But the letter is remarkable in this, that it is the first instance in the history of the country and the republic in which a President of the United States after using all the powers of the coursment has in this owers of the government, has, in addition, condescended to write for the news powers of the government, has, in addi-tion, condescended to write for the news-papers in order to serve the masters, for this letter was not only written for publication but was intended to start a boom, and has been advertised in order to give it an Other Presidents have been audience. Other Presidents have been used as a convenience by class inter-ests, but this is the first time in which a President's name has been dragged a President's name has been dragged eight hundred miles outside of Wash-

ington City for that purpose.
"It has come and the boomlet that will be born of this will be such a little one that it will not reflect on the virtue

HOW IT WORKS.

The Balance of Commerce Against us by Nine Millions a Mouth Under the Wilson Tariff.

Washington April 15 -The rogular monthly statement of the bureau of statistics, issued to-day, shows imports and exports during the month of March 1895, with comparison with the same period in 1894, as follows:

Exports of merchandiso during March, 1895, \$44,875,007, as against \$70,-607,500 during March, 1891. Imports of merchandiso during March, 1895, \$90,294,807, as against \$95,-

455,625 during March, 1894. During March, 1095, therefore, the excess of imports over exports was \$4,419,800, while in March, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was \$5,151 875, making a difference of \$0,571,675.

PRICE OF BEEF.

The Rise May Be Met by the Admission of Mexican Cattle.

WASHINGTON, April 15,-In view of the great rise in the price of beef and the reported scarcity of cattle, the chief of the bureau of animal industry, Dr. Salmon, has recommended to the secre tary of agriculture the admission of Mexican cattle to the United States un der stringent regulations, calculated to ensure a rigid inspection of all cattle admitted.

admitted.

It is hoped by this means to check
the tendency to excessive prices to the consumer without injuriously affecting the interest of the beef producer.

STILL ASCENDING.

Oil Has Not Yet Reached the Highest Point in the Boom.

ANOTHER BIG JUMP MADE MONDAY

A Memorable Day-The Standard Advances its Price and the Speculators go it Better-Excitement at Bradford and the Ohio Field-A Rumor That the Independents Are Hoing Squeezed-Theories Regarding the Rise.

Pirrssungu, April 15 .- Oil continued its upward climb this morning and no one seems willing to predict when the return trip will begin. The Standard put its price up 25 cents to \$2, which gave prices on the exchange a lively impetus. May options opened at \$2 05, bid, an advance of six cents over the closing on Saturday. The first sales were at \$2 15 and the price kept going up until about 10:15, when 10,000 bar-relesold at \$2.25, the highest point vet reached. Cash oil sold at \$2.21 and at

reached. Cash off-sold at \$2.21 and at 10:30 it was quoted at \$2.17 bid. The normal difference between cash oil and May option should be about two cents.

The market stood at \$2.21 at noon and soon after it went down to \$2.21 bid.

and soon after it went down to \$2.21 bid. There was little trading, not over 20,000 barrels being sold here the first half of the day and about 60,000 barrels at Oil City. The closing price was \$2.35.

The monthly report from the pipe lines controlled by the Standard Oil Company shows that the daily average runs from wells during the month of March was 63,000 barrels per day. For the first twelve days of the present month the average was 55,000 barrels per day, showing a falling oil of an average of 8,000 barrels per day. The report from the Buckeye fields shows just the opposite condition of affairs. The runs of Buckeye ill for March were on the opposite condition of affairs. The runs of Buckeye oil for March were on runs of Buckeye on for Jarch were on an average of 41,600 barrels per day, and for the first twelve days of April 41,000 barrels per day, showing a daily in-crease of 2,400 barrels. Although the statistical situation of

the trade furnished ample grounds for a sharp advance in prices, the latter have now reached a point that causes the public to look for some ulterior motive. The fact that the independent producers and refiners held a meeting in this city last week and refused to givo out give out any information relating thereto, was responsible for a rumor thereto, was responsible for a rumor that the independents were being squeezed by the rise. fieretofore when the Standard wanted to get rid of competing refiners, it would advance the price of crude and depress the price of refined, and it was only a matter of a short time until the independents were forced to retire. In the present instance, however, the price of refined oil has more than kept pace with the advance in crude. Refined has been marked up in Pittsburgh about \$1 per barrel, and the tendency is still upward. The foreign tendency is still upward. The foreign refined markets have also risen from 50 to 75 per cent since the 1st inst. It is apparent, therefore, that the independent refiners share with the Standard the benefits of the movement, and in this view of the case the theory of a squeeze is untenable.

Another theory for the advance is that the long-talked-of international agreement between American and Russian all interests has at last have conto 75 per cent since the 1st inst. It is

agreement obtween American and Russian oli interests has at last been consummated. The New York Herald says this deal has been closed; that the Standard is to have the exclusive trade of Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal and most of Italy and Germany, together with the Mediterranean countries. but it is to leave Russians and Asia fre but it is to leave Russians and Asia free to the Russians. The same paper says the independent interests have contracted to put a large supply into Germany at figures which prevailed before the advance, and now it is the aim of the Standard to prevent it is the aim of the Standard to prevent them from obtaining the oil except at Standard prices. The independents might avoid this by the construction of the United States pipe line to the Col-imbla refaceries at Constable Hook, N. J. They have obtained from the Jer-sey Central railroad the right to lay the place under its read bad and the wall pipes under its road bed, and the work well under way between Wilkes barre and Easton.

BRADFORD PEOPLE WILD.

Greatest Excitement Since the Cherry Grove Boom - Wild Speculation

BRADFORD, PA., April 15 .- Not since the memorable Cherry Grove boom has Bradford been the scene of such excitement. Although no exchange is in existence in this city, those inclined to speculate have crowded the brokerage office of W. C. Higgins and had their orders executed on the floor of the Oil orders executed on the floor of the Oil City exchange. The greatest excitement prevailed and the wires were kept hot with orders. "Buy me five!" was the cry when the market opened and this continued throughout the day. Field operations are brisk and the oil well supply firms cannot fill their orders. One firm is running twenty-five strings of tools at Ormsby Junction in the new most recently opened by C. P.

the new pool recently opened by C. P.
Collins and others. Five barrel territory is bringing fabulous prices; the old
limers are dumbfounded and at loss to
account for so sudden an advance.
Prominent producers are inclined to
believe the advance is but temperary. believe the advance is but temporary believe the advance is but temporary, and after the Standard Oil Company has accomplished its object the market will decline considerably from those figures. In the meantime, territory which was considered unprofitable years ago is now being drilled and lines are being crowded by operators in their eagerness to get all the oil to the surface while the high prices are in vogue. The hills are dotted with new derricks. and the territory, which has been con-sidered dry, is being drilled in the hope of finding a lower sand.

Excitement at Pindlay.

FINDLAY, O., April 15 .- The excite ment among oil producers in this section is daily becoming more intense. The advance of ten cents made by th Buckeye Pipe Line Company to-day has caused increased activity among sos caused increased netrivity among speculia-tors and operators. Many farms far removed from any developed territory are being easy-ry leased or covered by options. Many new wells will be started at once.

On Crry, Pa., April 15.—There was no change in the speculative situation. The trade and public are bullish and

buy on all breaks and upon the least only on all oreas and upon the least encouragement. The opening price paid for certificate oil this morning was \$2 10 and for credit balances by the Seop agency \$2. The closing bid for oil certificates was \$2 35, with sales at that price. Opened at \$2 10; highest \$2 35; lowest \$2 10; closed at \$2 35. Sales 238, 600 barvals; clearness \$23,000 barvals. 000 barrels; clearances 234,000 barrels; shipments 144,590 barrels; runs 166,083 barrels.

A REHEARING

Of the Income Tax By the Supreme Court.
The Petition Presented.

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- Copies of the petition asking a rehearing of the income tax question were handed around to members of the United States supreme court to-day. There were no proceedings in open court. No action. has been taken on it as vet.

The petition for re-hearing sets forth that while the court has decided two points of the law, as to rents and municipal bonds, yet no judgment has been announced, authoritatively establishing any principle for interpreting the act on the points:

1. Whether the void provisions inwalidate the whole act.

2. Whether as to the income from 2. Whether as to the income from porsonal property, as such, the act is unconstitutional as laying direct taxes.

3. Whether any part of the law is not considered as a direct law, is invalid for want of uniformity.

The petition for rehearing then recites that in early history of

The petition for rehearing then recites that in early history of the supreme court a rule of practice was adopted requiring, if practicable, constitutional questions to be heard by a full bench. The petition next urges that no case could arise more imperatively requiring the application of the rule than the income tax case, which affects the citiincome tax case, which affects the citizens of the country generally. The petition continues:

tition vontinues:

"These appellants may well urge that these serious constitutional questions should be finally decided before their trustee expends their funds in voluntary payment of the tax. In addition, it is manifest that until some decision is reached the courts will be overwhelmed with litigation upon these question, and the payment and collection of the tax will be most seriously embarrassed. Every taxpayer to any considerable extent will pay the tax under protest and see to recover the considerable extent will pay the tax under protest and sue to recover the same back, and it necessary sue out his writ of error to this court. The court will of necessity be burdened with re-argument of these questions without number until they are finally settled. Still further, as the matter now stands, it has been decided that a tax upon the income of land is unconstitutional. income of land is unconstitutional. while the court has made no dicision as while the court has made no dicision as to the validity of the tax upon income of personal property. Serious ques-tions have, therefore, already arison as to what is, in fact, to be deemed the in-come of real estate and what is the income of real and what of personal prop-

come of real and what of personal prop-crty, in cases where both are employed in the production of the same income." In conclusion the petition asks that the cases be restored to the docket for reargument on the questions upon which the court was evenly divided. In case this is denied the petition asks that the court below may be directed to determine first whether or not the indetermine, first, whether or not the in-validity of the statute in the respects already specified renders the same alto-gether invalid; and, second, whether or not the act is constitutional in the re-spects not decided by this court.

NICARAGUA'S REPLY

Great Britain's Uitimatum is in the Nature of a Counter-Proposal,

Washington, April 15 .- It is authoritatively stated that Nicaragua has made a reply to Great Britain's ultimatum. It is in the nature of a counter-proposal and not a direct acceptance or rejection of the British demands, and as such it

is not yet known whether Great Britain will accept it as responsive to the ultimatum. The ultimatum made three demands, as follows:

First—A money indemnity of £15,500 sterling for alleged personal injuries to British subjects, including the British consul, Hatch.

Second-Reverberation of the declaration of banishment against British subjects.

Third—Formation of a commission to decide by arbitration the damage done

property of the British subjects expelled from Nicaragua. The ultimatum contained no limit of The ultimatum contained no limit of time, but in a subsequent official note Earl Kimberly stated the transfer to the ultimatum would be expected with-in seven weeks of February 25. The seven week are up to-morrow. Nicara gua's answer is in two parts. To the second demand it says that Nicaragua even before receiving the British com-numication had revoked the decree of

banishment.

To the first and third demands the answer is that in order to preserve the friendly relations with her majosty's government, and for the purposes of fairness and justice, Nicaragua proposes that all questions of payment for personal injury, injury to property, etc., be referred to an impartial commission of arbitration.

The foregoiny is regarded as a most

The foregoing is regarded as a most diplomatic answer, as it concedes Nica-ragua's willingness to adjust the differences, and yet courleously suggests that the £15,500 demand is an ex parte esti-mate, and that the whole question of amount of damages should be left to

TO THE OHIO RIVER.

The Proposed Railroad from the Potomac.

A Moeting at Prodericksburg.
Friedericksburg, 'Va., April 15.-Quite an interesting meeting was held here to-night in the interest of the Virginia, Fredericksburg & Western railroad, that is to run from a point on the

Ohio river to deep water on the Potomac at some point in the northern neck of Virginia.

All the officers of the proposed railroad and representatives of the press and other prominent citizens of Fraderikahur, ware negati. There will he a ickaburg were present. There will be a further meeting to-morrow.

Weather Forecast for To-day, Por West Virginia, increasing cloudiness and by Tussday night; carterly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudi-ness and rain by Tuesiny night; warmer exster-

noss and rain by Tuesday night; warmer easter-ly winds.
For Ohlo, showers; warmer in northeast per-tion; easterly winds. THE TEMPERATURE VESTERDAY.

as furnished by C. Scanner, druggist corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 44 2 p. m. 57 9 a. m. 46 7 p. m. 32 12 a. m. 53 Weathes—Changeable,